

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.—THE BUDGET—FENIAN ARRESTS—PRINCE ALFRED SEOT, &c.

LONDON, April 23.—Midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Bessborough and the Earl of Devonport, the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of Canada.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. The returns for the last fiscal year, which had been estimated at £70,000,000, yielded a total of £69,600,000, falling about one-third of a million below the estimate made by the government. The real expenditure of the revenue amounted to nearly £900,000. The expenditures of the last year were estimated at about £71,350,000, and fell £50,000 short of that estimate. The surplus of receipts over the expenditures during the coming fiscal year is estimated by the minister at £290,000. The cost of the Abyssinian war is estimated at £5,000,000.

An alarming report has just been received. Two men, supposed to be Fenians, were arrested at a late hour, near the servants' door of Buckingham Palace, carrying a hamper, which was found to contain a gallon of "Greek fire." The parties made a desperate resistance, and were with difficulty secured. A third person in the company fled as soon as the latter were seized, and has escaped all pursuit.

LATER.—Barry and Keefe are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries who were arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought up before a police magistrate this morning, and after a brief examination remanded to jail until chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their possession.

LONDON, April 25.—Lord Stanley announced in the House that Russia had made proposals to the government regarding Crete, but it could not be made public without the consent of the Czar.

Advices from Australia state that a Fenian named Farrell shot Prince Alfred in the back. The ball was extracted and Alfred was doing well, and had been sent home.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The Prince of Wales has embarked for England.

LONDON, April 25.—Consols 93½/93½. Bonds 70½/70.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Cotton buoyant, sharp, and upward; sales 20,000 bales; uplands, spot, 12½/12½; do. 13½/13½; Orleans, 13½/13½. Shipments from Bombay since last report to 4th inst., 59,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

ATZENEW.—Cotton closed more firm and active; sales 23,000 bales; uplands, spot, 12½/12½; to arrive, 13½/13½; Orleans, 13½/13½. Beef declined 1½ c. Pork dull. Lard firm. Naval stores dull.

Our Washington Dispatches.

THE NEW NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.—THE IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.—MR. GROESBECK'S ARGUMENT.—WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSPEL.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Noon.—It is General J. W. Schofield, commanding First Military District, whom the President has nominated as Secretary of War. General Schofield's nomination causes various speculations.—First, that the olive branch is held out to Conservative senators; second, a compromise between Johnson and Grant. But the affair is still a State secret. Johnson appears not to have consulted even the members of his Cabinet about the nomination.

In the impeachment Court, Sumner proposed two additional rules—first, that Chase shall ask each senator "How do you vote?" and he shall reply "Guilty" or "Not Guilty;" and second, that upon conviction it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to order the convict's removal forthwith. Objection was raised, and the matter goes over to Monday.

Mr. Groesbeck then opened his argument for the defense. He held that the body he was addressing was a court, arguing from the constitution, which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irresponsible tribunals, especially such as were laws unto themselves. Lincoln's plain violation of the constitution had been ratified by Congress because his motives were good. He then proceeded to argue that the first and eighth articles rested on whether the President had a right to remove Stanton and give Thomas an ad interim appointment. He argued that he had. Had Lincoln lived, and had the tenure-of-office bill been passed in hostility to Lincoln, Lincoln, under its provisions, during his second term, could have legally removed a Cabinet officer appointed by himself during his first term, and that Stanton had infinitely less claim to the tenure under Mr. Johnson's term.

Mr. Groesbeck was suffering from bronchitis; an adjournment was proposed, but Mr. Groesbeck feared a few days' delay would not help him, and asked to be allowed to proceed, though the circumstance compelled him to make important omissions in his argument.

The President, having consulted advisors indicated by the constitution, was guiltless of crime. It was comparatively useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who framed it, but granting its constitutionality, he denied the President's criminality. The President's oath of office required him to maintain the constitution. Minor officers were sworn only to support it. Answering Mr. Boutwell, that the President was bound to execute all laws, Mr. Groesbeck inquired about the President's duty when the Supreme Court had declared a law unconstitutional.

Groesbeck asked whether the President was to be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisors, by the thirty-eighth Congress, by the Supreme Court, and the uniform practice of the government. The evidence showed the President acted in the public interest in removing Stanton. Groesbeck contended that the President's acquiescence in the tenure-of-office bill as long as possible, was a point in the President's favor. As Groesbeck proceeded he recovered his voice and held the floor and galleries spell-bound. Concluding, he expressed his confidence in the final result, and characterized the precedents of convictions referred to by the managers as rather beacon lights of warning than examples for guidance. In conclusion, he pronounced a glowing eulogium upon Johnson's life, character and services.

General Lovell W. Rossen has arrived from Alaska, under summons as witness for the defense in the impeachment trial.

Regular pools have been opened at the fashionable gambling houses, where bets are made on all impeachment questions, involving the final result, votes on interlocutory questions, and final result as to termination of the trial.

Nelson's speech is universally read and applauded; it is admirable.

Senator Yates writes a letter to citizens of Illinois refusing to resign, but promising hereafter to do his duty, free from his besetting

HOW IMPEACHMENT WILL END.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE DURATION OF THE TRIAL.—DELIBERATIONS ON THE VERDICT.—ANTICIPATED COURSE OF SENATOR JOHNSON, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

It is now thought that Mr. Everts will close on the part of the President, and Mr. Bingham will make the closing argument of all. Under this new rule it is now believed that the conclusion of the trial will not be reached before the end of next week, which is a great disappointment to the more extreme of the impeachers, who cannot bear the idea of a moment being lost. Then, when the last coming up has been made by Mr. Bingham, there will be a motion made by the Senate to retire for consultation on the verdict.

Mr. Everts and Mr. Bingham will be bitterly opposed by senators like Sumner, Drake and Howard, but there is no doubt that it will be acceded to. There will then be the consideration of the eleven articles *seriatim*.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and two or three of the other senators have had three full notes during the entire progress of the trial, and it is probable that they, with other senators, may desire to make arguments on the legal aspects of the case, and hence an effort will be made, possibly successful, to change the rule, by restricting each senator to ten minutes' time on the discussion of preliminary and interlocutory questions.

From the best information now obtainable, it may be assumed that three days at least will be occupied by the Senate in making up its verdict, so that the trial will not, probably, all be over before about the 5th of May. Be it borne in mind that this new delay does not come from the republicans, but from the democrats, who expressed themselves as perfectly indifferent to the matter.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

The Washington Star of Thursday evening has the following:

It appears probable that the main question before the Senate in coming to a conclusion will be, did the President intentionally violate the law in the removal of Stanton, or was it an appointment of General Thomas in his place? Those who hold that the Senate will convict upon this issue say that they will base its judgment upon the fact that the Chief Executive officer, by the republic, by the law, by the constitution, "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," has no right, under any pretext, nor in pursuance of advice from any source, to willfully violate a statute, whatever may be his private opinions as to its constitutionality.

It is curious how the barometer of opinion in regard to the question of conviction goes up and down from day to day about any position we do not believe that any one of the half dozen senators whose votes will decide the question has given the slightest indication how he will vote on the final issue; yet it is certain that the Washington correspondence of today is charged with the belief that conviction is certain.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says:

The Senate, after the close of the arguments, will go into secret session for consultation. A proposition will be offered by Judge Edmunds to admit the other reporters, so that the speeches of the senators may be taken down and printed with the report of the trial, and half-a-dozen members are already known to be in favor of such procedure, while several will oppose it strongly. The vote on the separate articles of impeachment will be taken in open Senate on Wednesday or Thursday, probably of next week. When the question arises of pronouncing judgment in case one or more of the articles is sustained, the managers will make the usual demand, and the Senate may possibly retire again for consultation. At this point an interesting law question is likely to be raised. The constitution says a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to convict, but is also as to the vote on the judgment, and the question is whether a majority or two-thirds must agree as to the sentence. Some of the lawyers at the Senate are looking up and upon this head. The majority are doubtless in favor of disqualifying Mr. Johnson from ever holding office, in case he is convicted, but it is by no means certain that two-thirds of the senators will agree to this. When judgment has been determined it will be pronounced by the Chief Justice. It is not necessary that the President should be present when this is done. Here the functions of the court will cease, and the Chief Justice will not appear in any further proceedings.

HOW IT WILL END.

A letter to the Baltimore Gazette says: It is generally acknowledged now that the President will be convicted. The programme is to acquit him on all the minor points and to find him guilty on some leading one, which will give the President the right to remove Stanton. The necessities of party require this. Most of the members are under party lash and outside influences are also very strong. Nothing but a secret ballot can effect the result unless the members are allowed to bring words of changes. The discussion will probably be prolonged for that time, now that the field of discussion has been thrown open.

WHAT OLD TRAD. THINKS.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

Thad. Stevens displays the strongest belief in the success of conviction. To-day he stated that thirty-eight of the senators were known to be in favor of conviction. This will be more than the requisite two-thirds necessary to success from his standpoint. Mr. Stevens feels so much encouraged by this fact that he even thinks the number will be raised to thirty-eight, which he illustrates by the principle of natural philosophy called "attraction." He says "a larger body always attracts the smaller, and by the law of gravitation, the thirty-eight senators being the larger body, will attract to themselves the smaller body of the Republicans who hang back." Mr. Stevens never looked in better health during the present session. The prospects of consummating a political necessity which he has so long been pressing soundly to act with a remarkably invigorating influence.

"MACK'S" VIEWS AS FOLLOWS TO THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

"Banished from Rome! What's banished but set free From daily contact with the things I loathe."

I think you may take it as a fact, nearly consummated, that Mr. Johnson will have to stand up some such passage as this. His trial, first a show, then a satiation, and now almost a destiny, can scarcely eventuate otherwise than in peremptory expulsion. His last reception, on Monday night, was probably the last he will see of the country. From a careful canvass I can make, I believe that he will be convicted and removed, though I doubt that the Senate will deny him from holding further office of trust and honor. The full penalty of conviction under impeachment is optional with the Senate, and while there are not sufficient Republican senators straight-backed enough to vote for acquittal, there are several who are ready to take the ground that the President's rash acts were merely rash, and should expunge him from more than the temporary penalty. "Disqualification," they say, "would sound like persecution. Let him go, and let the country be the threatener, and make votes for us, as his speeches always do."

WHAT MR. JOHNSON WILL DO IF CONVICTED.

If not disqualified, Mr. Johnson expects to acquire citizenship in a Democratic State, and be returned to the Senate, where he will fight Howard, Chandler, and the other contrivers of his conviction. He is confident of his ability to master Tennessee again, as he has often done, when he can slip into the Senate, say by his relative-in-law, Patterson's, resignation. His resources are not great, but his confidence is a flowing well. Had he the knowledge of human nature, or power of critical characterization, he could still be a stinging adversary on the floor of the Senate.

—Correspondents in Ireland and Germany continue to state that the immigration rush from those countries to the United States is very great. Daily boats are leaving April 4, eight thousand Germans embarked on four German ports for this country. On April 5 and 9, eighteen hundred Irish emigrants sailed from Queenstown, and the railway cars to New York are reported to be overflowing with capacity exceeded by the numbers of Irish who are anxious to get on the steamers leaving on those days.

THE LATE COMMODORE HARTSTENSE—ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS.

The remains of the late Commodore Henry Hartstense arrived in New York on Wednesday in the French steamship *Pereire*, and were conveyed to the residence of General Halsted, at Kearney, near Newark, New Jersey, where they will remain until arrangements for the funeral are completed. The following sketch of the career of the deceased is from the New York World:

Commodore Hartstense was born in the year 1812, in South Carolina. He entered the United States naval service in 1828, and became master midshipman in 1835, his warrant dating from the previous year. Three years afterwards he was attached to the *Wilkes* exploring expedition, but went no further on that important voyage than Callao. In 1839 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and performed duty in various positions until 1851, when he was attached to the United States Coast Survey. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in the same year performed the service for which he was so celebrated, the rescue of Dr. Kane and party from the Arctic region. While on this perilous expedition he left the monument of Sir John Franklin on Beechey Island, and took her Majesty's steamship *Resolute* back to England. When upon this occasion he was struck by the cholera, he died at a place which has been considered a model of its kind. He was subsequently engaged in taking soundings for the Atlantic Cable. He was awaiting orders for further service when the outbreak of the rebellion broke out. A Southern gentleman, felt it his duty to resign the commission he held of the United States, and join his fortunes to the Confederacy. He was employed in various special services by the Confederate States Government. In 1863 he was attacked with paralysis of the right side. The statement that he became insane the year previous is entirely erroneous. His speech was much impeded by the disease that had attacked him, but his intellect always remained bright and penetrating. Having suffered two successive attacks of paralysis, in addition to that already mentioned, it occurred to him about a year ago to take a trip to Paris, and he sailed for that city in the month of March, 1867. While in the French capital, however, his health suffered no improvement, and a fourth and last paralytic attack caused his death, which he died at the Hotel de la Ville, in the city of Paris, on the 11th inst. The body was embalmed in Paris with all that skill for which French surgeons are remarkable, and it is understood that it wears a most life-like aspect. The remains have been taken on board the General *Halsted*, a school-teacher and valued friend of the deceased. The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, Newark, on Saturday next, on which occasion the coffin will be opened, and the body will be taken out and placed in the mortal remains of him whom in life they deeply esteemed.

THE BALTIMORE AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The arrival of the Berlin, the second steamer of the Baltimore and Bremen line at this port yesterday, serves further to enforce the realization of a great commercial enterprise permanently established in our behalf. The Berlin brought over a hundred and seventy passengers, nearly seven hundred and fifty of whom are emigrants, and a valuable cargo of merchandise, mostly the production of European art and manufacture. Like the Baltimore, her consort, the Berlin is an iron screw propelled of 205 tons burthen, and seems to have occupied about the same time in making the run from Bremen to this port. In the number of passengers she brings she fulfills the assurance expressed by Mr. Schuchmaker in his remarks at the banquet in honor of the inauguration of the line, that the Berlin would have a full complement, adding that there is every prospect of the succeeding steamers being filled to their utmost capacity. [Baltimore Sun.]

—The Ladies' Library Club held their first meeting at Delmonico's, in New York, on Monday last. Thirty ladies were present. The first thing in order was the discussion of "Inch," occupying two hours; after which "The Woman's League" was selected as the name of the club.

—The New Orleans Picayune learns that Don Benito Roca, whose introduction of the ramie plant into the culture of this country made him so well known, lost his left arm lately in Havana, while operating one of his ramie cleaning machines.

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